

Report of the Strategic Director of Health and Wellbeing to the meeting of Bradford South Area Committee to be held on March 17th 2022

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Subject:

**HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN THE BRADFORD SOUTH AREA OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT**

Summary statement:

This report from the Public Health team seeks to inform Bradford South Area Committee of data and activities relating to the health and wellbeing of the population of Bradford South constituency.

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Portfolio: Healthy People and Place

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Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Health and Wellbeing

1. SUMMARY

The following report aims to update members on local health and wellbeing data and information for the Bradford South Area. This is summarised in Appendix 1 by a data report that outlines a range of health and wellbeing issues, needs and disparities for people living in the Bradford South area compared to the District as a whole.

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The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, and further needs assessments carried out in respect of populations or areas of need, help to provide direction and a strategic view of the changing health and wellbeing needs of the local population, and support the development of services which aim to reduce inequalities.

2. BACKGROUND

Public Health last reported to Bradford South Area committee on 27th February 2020. There was no report in 2021 due to the pandemic. This year's report is based on key health indicators reported as of January 2021. As the public health intelligence team continues to provide daily and weekly covid-19 intelligence reports to inform the activity of both the council and the local NHS, the 2022 update is not yet available. Where possible information is provided for the population of Bradford South, and then compared with information for Bradford District and the national picture. However some indicators are only available on a district wide basis.

The report also outlines some of the work and activities of teams within Public Health and work with partners. Where possible this relates to activity in Bradford South. Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 Regulations (18 6C) the Council, through the Director of Public Health, assumed duties formerly held by various NHS bodies, primarily those of Health Improvement and Health protection.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The population of Bradford South is following the same growth trend as the District, but increasing at a slightly higher rate. It has grown by 3.4% since 2014. 21% of Bradford South's population described themselves as being from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background in the 2011 census, compared to the Bradford District-wide figure of 33%. When available, reporting on the 2021 census will provide more accurate baseline information on the District's population.

3.1 Key health indicators

3.1.1 Average Life Expectancy at Birth is lower in Bradford South for both males and females compared to the District as a whole and to national rates. It is an important health indicator that estimates how long people in an area can be expected to live. It is based on very robust data and to make the information more robust, it is averaged across a three year period. This tells us a lot about health inequalities. The CCG uses an infographic to show that in the 10 miles between Ilkley and Manningham average life expectancy at birth drops by approximately 10 years.

Table 1 below gives these estimates as of 2018-2020 for wards and the overall Bradford South area and for Bradford District, Yorkshire and Humber and England for comparison.

Table 1 2018-20	Average Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Females	Males
Great Horton	79.0	74.0
Queensbury	80.7	77.3
Royds	79.6	75.9
Tong	78.5	74.4
Wibsey	81.4	79.5
Wyke	83.9	79.0
Bradford South	80.3	76.4
Bradford District	81.5	77.3
Yorkshire and Humber	82.2	78.4
England	83.1	79.4

This is an update on the life expectancy data given in Appendix 1

3.1.2 *Infant mortality*

Infant mortality remains a key health outcome for infant and child health. The 3-year rolling Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Bradford reduced from 8.2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2006-08 to 6.1 in 2017-19. Following five successive years of reductions, the District's rate has been fairly static since 2011-13 with a slight increase from 5.7 to 6.1 in the latest figures. The latest rate remains higher than the average rate for England (3.9 deaths per 1000 live births) and is higher in the more deprived parts of the district. Analysis shows that the rate has reduced faster over time in the more deprived areas of the district, but wide variation and health inequalities remain across the district. The rate for Bradford South is lower at 4.9 deaths per 1000, but is still a cause for concern and action. The District has one of the highest rates nationally, and the highest in the region.

3.1.3 *Early deaths (defined as deaths under the age of 75).*

Bradford South has a significantly higher rate of early deaths than the average across the District, including early death from cancers and respiratory disease. Deaths of people aged under 75 from cancer in South area decreased from 146 deaths per year 2016-18 to 135 per year from 2017-19, but Bradford South area continues to have the second highest figure in the district. Potential reasons for early deaths and actions to reduce them are explored in the report, for example the risks of developing many forms of cancer can be reduced through keeping active and maintaining a healthy diet and healthy weight.

The rest of the report looks at a range of ways that the Public Health team work in partnership with many other organisations to address these and other health inequalities and issues.

3.2 *Respiratory Health*

Stop Smoking services and tackling illicit tobacco

3.2.1 Reducing smoking in pregnancy continues to be a priority, including for the Every Baby Matters programme. Public Health work with a range of health partners to ensure a systematic and evidence based approach to tackle maternal smoking is embedded throughout the antenatal care pathway.

3.2.2 - Breathe 2025 is the smoking reduction vision for the Yorkshire and Humber. Its aim is to see the next generation of children born and raised in a place free from tobacco, where smoking is unusual, and not seen as the norm. A multipronged approach to reduce the number of young people taking up smoking is a priority: tackling the trade in illegal and illicit tobacco which can be even more damaging to health than regular tobacco, in order to reduce harm. Its sale seriously undermines the impact of other tobacco control measures, makes it easier for children to start smoking, enabling them to become addicted to nicotine at a young age.

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3.2.3 Services - Public Health continue to work in partnership with the Clinical Commissioning Group. The Bradford Breathing Better programme focuses on improving respiratory health outcomes for children, young people and adults in the District and CCG area with asthma or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary (lung) disease (COPD). Stop smoking support is provided by a team of specialists based in Public Health and via a network of providers in primary care and pharmacies. Within secondary care services a tobacco lead at Bradford Royal Infirmary acts as the first point of contact to refer patients into the specialist team. These services are key to reducing tobacco consumption, and reducing health inequalities in our communities.

3.2.4 The public health Stop Smoking Support team have been mapping prevalence of smoking (how many people are current smokers) at GP practice level, and comparing this information to where services are provided in the District, to ensure there is a good match and to increase access to stop smoking services. Of nine GP practices within the Bradford South Constituency, seven have a smoking prevalence rate that is higher than the national average. Four of the practices provide a stop smoking service directly. There are also five pharmacies and one clinic (located in Wibsey library) which provide a stop smoking service within Bradford South. The team will be working more closely with a range of different communities in the coming months to gather insight and increase access to support, in order to meet different population and cultural needs.

3.3 Health Improvement and the Living Well Approach in Bradford

“Making the healthy choice, the easy choice for people in Bradford District”

3.3.1. Living Well is the name for Bradford’s whole system, partnership approach to addressing the rising levels of obesity and reducing the high levels of premature and preventable deaths within the district. It is about everyone **working together** to make it easier for us all to live a healthier and more active lifestyle whichever part of the district you live in. Our whole systems approach aims to identify and tackle these root causes and coordinate our system to work together to enable sustainable, population level preventive interventions that make it easier to be healthy and active.

3.3.2 The root causes of less healthy habits are most often the outcome of the social and structural systems in which an individual lives, we also recognise that providing direct support to people who need a little help to make changes towards a healthier lifestyle is

critical to reducing inequalities in health outcomes. The Living Well approach aims to create and promote access to opportunities to help people of all ages and abilities engage in living healthier lifestyles and accessing the right help and support to make changes towards healthier habits as individuals or as families.

3.3.3

The focus on helping children to be active and healthy is important for their future wellbeing and quality of life. The number of children who are overweight or obese living in Bradford is higher than the national average and is increasing. 40.8% of children in Bradford District leave primary school carrying excess weight (either overweight or obese) putting them at greater risk of long term conditions. Local research has shown an increase in sedentary behaviour increase in all our children across the District and this shift has not affected all groups equally with both non-white ethnicity and deprivation increasing the risk of children being less active. 77% of 5-11 year olds in Bradford don't do the recommended 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity each day. Being active doesn't only improve children's physical health, but also their emotional wellbeing, meaning that active children are more confident and happier.

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3.3.4 There has been a national gap in appropriate support services for children who want support with managing their weight. In 2021 the Council's Health Improvement team make a successful bid to Public Health England (now the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities) for the resource to establish an innovative new child and family weight service which will launch in Spring 2022.

3.3.5 Adults who become active on a regular basis can halve their risk of developing long-term health conditions such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, some cancers, Coronary Heart Disease and bone conditions (Chief Medical Officer, 2019). In turn this helps to reduce people's risk of early death. The Bradford Encouraging Exercise in People (BEEP) service is Living Well's multi-agency exercise referral scheme for adults. It offers a safe and practical approach to promoting exercise as a positive method of prevention and treatment of long-term health conditions.

3.3.6 Referrals into the BEEP service from primary care ranged from obesity, depression, hypertension, type 2 diabetes and back pain, people were enabled to become more active with an excellent 92% appointment attendance rate. In 2021, 183 inactive people from Bradford South were referred into the BEEP service, 24% of total referrals. The majority had never exercised before, were living with long-term health conditions and started a behaviour change programme during the ongoing adverse conditions of the pandemic. Despite this, at 12 weeks 72% were still doing 30-149 minutes moderate intensity per week, and 36% were achieving the Chief Medical Officer's recommended 150 minutes per week. The outcome of the full 52 week follow-up will report at the end of 2022.

3.4 Services for Children and Families

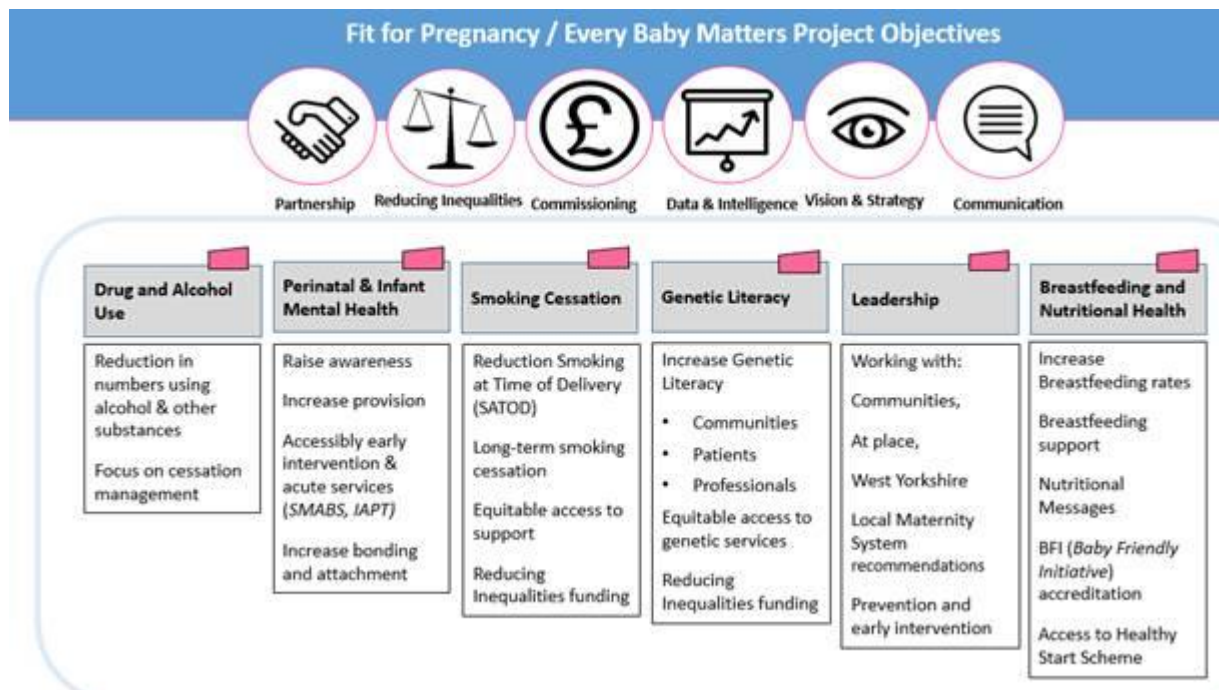
3.4.1 The *Every Baby Matters* Programme (EBM)

Every Baby Matters is a coordinated programme of work led by Bradford Council public health team and is part of Bradford District's local maternity strategy *Better Births*. The Better Births strategy aims to improve the outcomes for maternal care across Bradford District and Craven, reduce health inequalities during the first 1,000 days of life and reduce infant mortality. Two-thirds of child deaths in Bradford District occur before the first birthday. The

Every Baby Matters programme takes recommendations from the district's Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) to reduce the risk of poor pregnancy and child health outcomes.

3.4.2 The Every Baby Matters programme takes a lead on prevention efforts for the Better Births programme. It leads a coordinated response across various public health issues (see below) with subgroups working to reduce alcohol/drug use and smoking during pregnancy, and increase genetic literacy, infant feeding, good nutrition, and safe-sleeping practice and is also working closely with the local maternity system on the Maternity transformation programme work stream on prevention..

The programme also works closely with the Bradford District programme dedicated to improving the mental health of expectant, of new mothers and their babies (peri-natal and infant mental health).



3.4.3 *Key EBM work streams.* Over the past year these have included:

- i) Systematic work across the district to promote breastfeeding using evidence based approaches and promoting healthy eating and healthy weight for pregnant women, as well as continued promotion of Vitamin D tablets and Vitamin D awareness.
- ii) Support for women to stop smoking in pregnancy with specialist midwifery services (13.6% of women report being smokers at time of delivery in Bradford, England 9.6% - National Ambition: The Tobacco Control Plan by 2022 reduce SATOD to 6%)
- iii) Development of family, community and health professional resources and training within the Reducing Inequalities in Communities (RIC) programme around increasing genetic inheritance awareness. Womenzone are commissioned to implement the RIC programme.
- iv) As part of West Yorkshire recommendations on prevention a task and finish group have explored progress to date, shared evidence and best practice; and will launch 'Every Sleep a Safe Sleep' (7th March 2022) this is a Multi-agency risk minimisation Guidance Tool and Training and will be rolled out across Bradford District.

- v) Continued in depth analysis of why infants die in the district as part of the Child Death Overview Panel work with the annual published report
- vi) Use of national and local intelligence from the Born in Bradford research and emerging research and evaluation from the Big Lottery funded Better Start Bradford programme.

3.4.5 *Children's Dental Health Needs*

The public health team continues to commission evidence based programmes for oral health, currently provided by Bradford District Care Trust as part of the 0-19 contract. The oral health programmes include the continuation of the well-received fluoride varnish programme. The varnish programme is delivered to a target of 5000 children and prior to covid was exceeding this target, using a priority ward system (much of the South of the district is in the priority 2 area). Supervised tooth brushing programmes are well established in 40 primary schools and a new project "Bradford babies Brushing" will commence in early years settings from April 2022 targeted to areas of greatest need. A new model of delivering oral health promotion through the health visiting service following a successful pilot "HABIT" is also now being used for all 1 year reviews alongside the gifting of the "Brushing for life" dental packs.

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3.5 *Community Mental Wellbeing*

3.5.1 A mental health needs assessment in 2020 considered the impact of the pandemic on mental health.¹ Although evidence suggests that the prevalence of mental illness is likely to increase as a result of the ongoing pandemic, local outcomes data that is collated nationally does not always bear this out, although data are only available up to 2019/20 to date. There is some national evidence to suggest that on average, anxiety had decreased since the start of the first national lockdown in 2020, yet continues to fluctuate and further evidence shows that levels of depression increased during the first half of 2021, reaching a peak in May 2021, followed by a gradual decline in the number of people reporting depression.

3.5.2 In young adults data showed that needs increased. In addition, the mental health needs of children and young people have increased significantly, which are likely to have an impact on future demand within adult services for those who continue to require support or present within adulthood. The needs assessment also highlighted the increased impact on Black and Minority Ethnic communities, people with a high level of poor wellbeing and mental health conditions, older people and other vulnerable groups.

3.5.4 In response to the findings some Public Health and CCG funds were re-prioritised to address the challenges identified. Funds were mainly invested in a range of VCS providers including MIND, the Cellar Trust, CNET, Sharing Voices, Carer's Resource, Horton Housing, Lions' Den (Men in Sheds project), Yorkshire MESMAC, Better Start Bradford and also the Bradford District Care Trust. Projects funded addressed perinatal mental health, provided small grants to community organisations, improved support for carers, with a particular focus on BAME carers, bereavement support, culturally competent counselling, financial inclusion through Credit Union and access to online support through Qwell whose digital platform provides a free, safe and anonymous online emotional-wellbeing community. This is accessible 24 hours, 7 days a week, every day of the year,

¹ <https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/documents/Mental%20wellbeing/01%20Mental%20Health%20Needs%20Assessment/COVID19%20Mental%20Health%20Needs%20Assessment%20-%20Stage%203%20Final%20report%20-%20July%202020.pdf>

providing resources, discussion forums and text based chat sessions with qualified counsellors.

3.5.3 Locally, demand for services gives us some information about the level of need in the District. The Guide-Line helpline became a Freephone number early in 2020 to reduce barriers to access. Guide-Line is a confidential telephone helpline for people of any age in Bradford, Airedale, Wharfedale or Craven who feel in need of support for themselves or someone else. Demand increased rapidly between January- September 2020 and remained high until around April of 2021, before gradually reducing to baseline levels of demand. Conversely, the First Response all-age crisis service did not see a higher rate of calls during the 18 months to October 2021, possibly indicating that the other pathways were working well in preventing the escalation of mental illness. However, it must be remembered that there will be additional unmet need from people who are not accessing services, for multiple reasons.

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3.5.6 An update to the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee in December 2021 outlined how local VCS providers have delivered support to people where and when they need it over the last 18 months. VCS partners have responded to the changes needed due to Covid by adapting services, moving staff across the system, for example seconding staff into Guide-Line to broaden the languages spoken and innovating new ways of working to better meet needs. For example the SMILE project is a collaboration of VCS providers providing support to people on Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT) waiting list. In July 2021 the Council received additional grant funding from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (Previously PHE) which is being used to fund projects that aim to improve mental health and tackle inequalities in mental health across the district. Specific projects include a mental health social marketing campaign aimed at people who may not be reached by traditional national campaigns.

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3.6 Health Protection

3.6.1 Health Protection

The Bradford Health Protection Committee, chaired by the Director of Public Health ensures that robust plans and arrangements are in place for responding to public health incidents and emergencies. Its scope includes:

- Infection prevention and control (IPC)
- Communicable disease control
- Tuberculosis and Blood Borne Viruses commissioning
- Environmental hazards including air, water and food safety
- Immunisation and vaccination programmes
- Health-related Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience (EPRR)
- Health Protection out of hours on call rotas to cover outbreaks and incidents
- Sexual health services
- Screening programmes for:
 - Young people and adults: *Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Bowel Cancer, Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Diabetic Retinopathy*
 - Antenatal and newborn: *Down's Syndrome, Foetal Anomaly Ultrasound Scan, Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy, Antenatal Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia, Newborn and Infant Physical Examination, Newborn Blood Spot, Newborn Hearing Screening.*

3.6.2 In addition to COVID response, priority areas over the past 12 months included:

- Measles: one of the most highly communicable infectious diseases, which can be prevented by vaccination, a 2% reduction in Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage in 2020 compared with 2019 is reflective of national and international trends. In 2020-21 89.4% of two-year olds in the district had received their first dose of MMR. This is statistically significantly worse than the national average and the WHO coverage target of 95% (assured to provide herd immunity).
- Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). IPC teams work in acute settings, mental health, community settings and within the council and work collaboratively reduce infection including healthcare associated infections. During the pandemic IPC professionals across the District have also provided support to business and faith settings to minimise the risks of covid-19 whilst the Council IPC Team worked with every care home in the District, supported Council teams and reviewed core functions to minimise risk.
- Sexual Health. A Needs Assessment shows rising Sexually Transmitted Infections across the district, and that improvements are needed to support women's reproductive choices in order to reduce unwanted pregnancies (eg strengthening the availability and offer of contraception). Access to sexual health services was impacted as a result of COVID, but extending online and postal services to a wider range of services helped to reduce the level of impact. System-wide re-design is ongoing to improve performance and tackle inequalities with engagement activities planned to ensure that specific groups like young people, people of BAME background or LGBTQI+ help to shape future service provision.
- Air Quality. Poor air quality is the largest environmental risk to public health in the UK. Long-term exposure can cause chronic conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases as well as lung cancer, leading to reduced life expectancy. The Government mandated Clean Air Zone (CAZ) is due to start in Spring 2022. It is designed to bring levels of nitrogen dioxide within legal limits five years sooner than without intervention and it is important that all communities are aware of it.
- Vaccination. Challenges for the 2021-22 Flu programme included the need for clarity about the programme as it was delivered alongside the COVID-19 Vaccination programme; and addressing the potential for vaccine hesitancy. In 2020-21 across Bradford district and Craven, 55% of eligible people received the Flu vaccination, a 10% from 2019-20.
- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) leads to valuable treatments becoming ineffective, increasing the risk of illness and death. It complicates treatment decisions and increases healthcare costs. Reducing antimicrobial resistant infections by 10% by 2024 and reducing antibiotic use by 15% is one of the West Yorkshire Health Care Partnership's 20 "big ambitions".

Priorities for the year ahead include: childhood vaccinations (including MMR), sexual health, Anti-Microbial Resistance and TB.

3.7 Anti-poverty initiatives

3.7.1 *Welfare Advice*. In Bradford South St Vincent du Paul -Catholic Housing Aid Society (CHAS) is the contracted local provider of welfare advice. Throughout the pandemic they have continued to support those in need of advice across a range of issues. Over 500 people contacted the service during 2020-21, and over 600 people to date in 2021-22 to

date. During this time access to the service has predominately been by telephone. Work is developing around new digital access systems to ensure that these customer facing services focus on customers getting the 'right support at the right time'. St Vincent du Paul has also been working closely with locally-based Social Prescribers from the general practitioner (GP) surgeries to ensure that those in need of welfare advice can access the services. Over 80% of enquiries received in 2020-21 related to Benefits, 13.5% to Debt and 4% to Housing. Figures for 2021-22 are similar to date

3.7.2 Household Support Fund – The Council received additional government funding of £5.6m to address food and fuel poverty during winter 2021-21. Of this, half was directed to fuel poverty and paid directly to low-income households by the Council's Revenue and Benefits Service in December 2021 and February 2022. Low-income households were defined as any household with a reduced Council Tax bill. The Food Poverty portion of the Household Support fund monies has been managed by Children's Services and directed to families and households through schools and the voluntary and community sector, apart from £150k allocated to Public Health to recommission support to the foodbank sector during winter 2021-22, in anticipation of high winter demand on foodbanks.

3.7.3 Fuel Poverty - Warm Homes Healthy People (WHHP) programme. This programme works to reduce the impact of fuel poverty and cold weather for cold-vulnerable households in the district and is jointly funded by public health, adult social care and the CCG. A provider manages the programme, triages referrals and co-ordinates local delivery partners who between them provide minor insulation measures, warm clothing, bedding, bespoke warm packs. The providers 'Green Doctors' service carries out home energy checks, training to use thermostats and heating efficiently, tariff checks and switching support to reduce bills (when available), supports people to apply for Winter warmth payments and registers vulnerable households with the Priority Service Registers of energy and water providers. The service also refers households to a wide range of other support and services. From October 2021 the service is operating year-round, enabling a sustained focus on winter preparation and addressing excess heat in summer which can affect the same dwellings that are prone to excess cold, and also be dangerous to babies and very young children, older people and people with some health conditions. The West Yorkshire NHS Health and Care Partnership has been allocated government monies for fuel poverty for the West Yorkshire CCGs. Bradford and Craven CCG has worked with the Council to allocate these to expand the Warm Homes Programme during 2022.

3.7.4 Food Poverty. During 2020-21 a local provider was commissioned by Public Health to support the supply of food into the foodbank sector which experienced exceptionally high demand throughout the pandemic. In the last year Public Health has commissioned the same provider to extend its FoodSavers model which supports organisations providing free food to consider becoming membership-based. This is a model in which people pay a weekly membership fee and choose the food they wish to eat, rather than collecting a food parcel. This aims to create a different and ongoing level of support rather than a point of crisis intervention, and is a part of the sector exploring how to become more sustainable. Even recaptured food has to be collected, stored and redistributed. An extended version of the scheme offers a Credit Union savings account to members and diverts £1 of their weekly membership fee to savings, without reducing the value of the food 'shop'. This is in the early stages but is already seeing people who have never had savings opening accounts. A similar scheme funded through the public mental health budget is supporting people to save for school uniform costs.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

At the time of writing the Council has just finalised its budget for 2022-23. As the majority of these programmes are district wide it is difficult to identify the individual impacts on specific wards including those for Bradford South. Public Health remains committed to targeting resources to areas of need. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and further needs assessment carried out in respect of populations or areas of need help to provide direction and a strategic view of health and wellbeing needs of the local population and support the development of services which aim to reduce inequalities.

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5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

This report contains information contributed by colleagues from different teams within Public Health; independent provider agencies and different parts of the Council.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC) was created on the 1 April 1974 as a result of the Local Government Act 1972 and empowered to provide services and support for the residents of the District. This incorporates the responsibilities laid out in the Education Acts of 1944 and 1996 and the Local Government Act 2000.

As a Local Authority CBMDC has statutory Public Health responsibilities as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. Many of the services narrated in this report are underpinned by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and by the Duty of wellbeing placed upon the Council - to promote and improve the wellbeing of the District and protect the health of the local population.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

The Equality Act 2010 sets out the public sector equality duty replacing the three previous duties for race, disability and gender. In engaging with our stakeholders, the Public Health Department has regard to our Equality and Diversity Policy.

Bradford South's population, in common with Bradford's wider district, includes a range of communities, nationalities and residents many of whom have distinct needs and experiences.

Public Health therefore recognises that services, consultations and communication must be delivered in an inclusive and appropriate way to ensure equality of access. This includes specific language and cultural needs.

An example of a proactive approach to population health is the use of Controlling Migration funding (CMF) from the Home Office to facilitate better access to welfare advice services for people from Central and Eastern European origins. This has helped skill up community members in relevant languages; trained people in interpretation and/ or translation skills and qualifications and supported the extension of immigration advice training and accreditation across the Bradford District.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

A population health approach contributes to sustainability by supporting and building on the community assets in communities and wards across Bradford.

Bradford South area ward plans are vital as they reflect the needs and concerns of people and places in their strategic development and can help to empower the population to participate in programmes which support health and wellbeing at neighbourhood level.

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7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

Many services delivered in neighbourhoods are switching over time to transportation which is less damaging to the wider environment. This includes use of public transport and the use of Bradford Council's lease cars which are electric and therefore emit less harmful pollutants into the air.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

Community safety concerns can and do impact on people's sense of health and wellbeing at an individual, family and community-wide level. This is particularly relevant in relation to crime and the fear of crime; concerns relating to drug and alcohol use; the sale of illicit tobacco. These issues can disrupt feelings of safety and security in communities and can contribute to low level anxiety and have a detrimental impact on mental wellbeing.

Public Health contributes to a number of key programmes tackling Community Safety concerns; some of which are noted earlier in this report

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no direct implications arising from the Human Rights Act in relation to this report however some of the services listed above contribute significantly to quality of life for individuals and families.

7.6 TRADE UNION

N/A

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

See content of report and particularly Appendix 1 for data and information for the six wards within the area; Great Horton, Queensbury, Royds, Tong, Wibsey and Wyke wards.

7.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS

This report has been prepared for Bradford South Area Committee and includes data and information for the six wards within the area; Great Horton, Queensbury, Royds, Tong, Wibsey and Wyke wards. Where possible data and service details are provided at ward level, where this is not possible district-wide activity and information has been provided.

7.9 IMPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING

The role of local authorities and the application of corporate parenting principles are set out in section 1 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. In order to thrive, children and young people have certain key needs that good parents generally meet. Local authorities **must** have regard to these seven needs identified in the Children and Social Work Act, when exercising their functions in relation to looked-after children and care leavers (relevant children and former relevant children) as follows:

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- to act in the best interests, and promote the physical and mental health and wellbeing, of those children and young people
- to encourage those children and young people to express their views, wishes and feelings
- to take into account the views, wishes and feelings of those children and young people
- to help those children and young people gain access to, and make the best use of, services provided by the local authority and its relevant partners
- to promote high aspirations, and seek to secure the best outcomes, for those children and young people
- for those children and young people to be safe, and for stability in their home lives, relationships and education or work; and
- to prepare those children and young people for adulthood and independent living.

In common with other areas of the district there will be 'looked after' children resident in Bradford South for whom the Local Authority has Corporate Parenting responsibility. These may be children and young people living in temporary housing and/or foster care, or other settings where the Council retains a Corporate Parenting role. This responsibility will remain despite the proposed arrangements for a Children's Company. Ensuring the safety and well-being of children is a requirement of all Council officers not only those whose specific job is to work with looked after children. As such, arrangements for the delivery of services should include specific terms to ensure that this important statutory role is maintained and supported.

7.10 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT

The Council has a privacy notice in place and as this report contains no personal data there are no impacts under the relevant data management and/or data sharing legislation

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None

9. OPTIONS

9.1 That Bradford South Area Committee considers the contents of this report.

9.2 That Bradford South Area Committee engages with and encourages community and residents of Bradford South to take up all available and relevant wellbeing offers in order to maximise their health and wellbeing.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 It is recommended that option 9.2 above is adopted in order to support the overall health and well-being of the residents of Bradford South.

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Public Health data report for Bradford South Area 2021.